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er's request) until arrangements are paid.

## Poetry.

THE WHIP-POOR-WILL.

BY GEORGE F. MORRIS.

plaint of the wailing Whip-poor-Will,  
in mournful tones, and ceaseless sings  
a note of wail and woe,  
in morning gleams her rosy wings,  
and in the dusk her plaintive cry,  
and in the gloom her plaintive cry.

dest thou come at set of sun,  
and plaintive wails to say?  
Whip-poor-Will!—What has he done?  
who is Will, I pray?

come from yon leaf-shaded hill?  
suppliant at my door?  
ask me to whip-poor-Will!  
is Will really poor?

verly his crime, let mirth  
out his heart be driven:  
is the dearest sin on earth,  
is never forgiven!

Will himself?—It must be so—  
earn it from thy moon,  
now the faint moon's woe  
is deeply as his own.

wherefore strain thy throat,  
and mournful wails to say?  
is it a melancholy note?  
is mystery disclosed?

Whip-poor-Will!—Art thou a sprite,  
from unknown regions sent,  
wander in the gloom of night,  
and ask for punishment?

hine a conscience sore beset  
with guilt?—or, what is worse,  
that thou to meet woe, duns and debt—  
is money in thy purse?

is he thy hard fate indeed,  
thou may'st thus requite:  
I sympathize I give I need—  
thou poet's doom is thine!

thou a lover, Will!—Hast proved  
the fairest can deceive?  
is the lot of all who've loved  
as Adam wedded Eve?

a trusted in a friend and seen  
is friend was he in need?  
sum-e'er—men still lean  
on those frail arms?

at thou, in seeking wealth and fame,  
a crown of thorns wear?  
at all earth's joys the same  
With every mortal's woe?

at found the world a hazy wide,  
When man in mazy mazes  
Chase forth his Arrogance and Pride,  
What modest mood droops?

hat, none of those? thence, whence thy pain?  
is it who's the skill?  
Why have the wisdom to explain  
Why should I whip-poor-Will?

at merely ask thy just desert?  
is it not another woe?  
is to the woods again, unburied—  
I will not harm thee, bird!

at use thee gently—for my nerves,  
Like thee, have patience I give:  
The every man who does so,  
Who shall "scape whipping"?—none!

brevel, poor Will!—not valueless  
This lesson by thee given:  
Keep thine own counsel, and console  
Thyself alone to heaven!

## Agriculture.

**POULTRY MANURE.**—The horticulturist  
is not value to highly the droppings of  
ultry. For the past two or three years I  
re tested fully its properties, and feel  
ified that one bushel of poultry manure  
ted with plaster, and used as a top  
essing is equivalent to ten bushels of  
ble manure put into the ground in the  
nal manner. It is particularly valuable  
on onion sets, as well as for almost every  
her garden vegetable. My process for  
use is this—I dig and plant my seed,  
d in the course of a few days, or about  
a time I think the seed is beginning to  
minate, I take the manure, previously  
ixed with a small portion of plaster and  
upon the hills or beds containing the  
ed. By the time the shoots come up  
e manure is in a proper state for working  
having decomposed by losing much of  
its ammonia, and I find it requires less  
labor to keep the ground loose than when  
not used, to say nothing of its effects upon  
vegetation, which are incalculable. The  
manure for saving this manure is now at  
hand, and I feel satisfied that if once tried  
it will never be abandoned, if the manure  
can be had.

I might also say in this connection that  
in consequence of the attacks of the striped  
bug upon the cucumber plant, it has be-  
come almost an impossibility to cultivate  
this much admired vegetable. By the use  
of air slacked lime, sprinkled every few  
days over the plant, their ravages may be  
checked, and the horticulturist find no  
difficulty in raising any quantity of the  
vegetable. The same remedy will apply  
to pumpkin and squash vines.

Merrym., Feb. 20, 1855.

The Atlantic Cultivator states that a far-  
mer near Albany has preserved his corn  
from the ravages of the present season by  
rolling the seed in sulphur.

## Miscellaneous.

The Robber and his Horse.

AN ENGLISH LEGEND.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of Eng-  
land, a famous freebooter infested the Isle  
of Sheppey, in the county of Kent, and  
made frequent incursions into the interior  
of the county. A nobleman by birth and  
under the sentence of outlawry, he en-  
trenched himself in his strong-hold, whither  
he deposited all the contributions which  
his successful levies on the traveller's purse  
had obtained. By adopting the often-prac-  
tised ruse of shoeing his horse's feet the  
wrong way, he frequently escaped detection  
and even when hotly pursued, the fleetness  
and sagacity of the noble animal he rode  
preserved him from his enemies, and carried  
him to a place of security. Thus the horse  
nearly rivalled the fame of its rider,  
whose exploits became so frequent and  
daring, that the whole country rose up  
against him, offering such large rewards  
for his apprehension, that at length, he  
found himself so closely beset in his island  
that, hopeless of extrication or relief, he  
was compelled to surrender at discretion,  
and to implore the mercy of Queen Eliza-  
beth, then on a visit on board the admiral's  
ship at the Great Nore. The Queen, not  
disposed to show favor to a man whose  
personal valor, determined perseverance,  
and fertility of resource were qualities  
highly estimated in those semi-civilized  
times, and interested by the air of romance  
that characterized his adventures, offered  
to grant his life upon terms in keeping with  
the wild tenor of his lawless career. These  
conditions were that he should swim on  
horse-back three times round the ship which  
the high admiral commanded; and, should  
he escape the perils incidental to such a  
trial, his sentence of outlawry should be  
reversed, and a general pardon extended to  
all his offences. Curiosity to see the feats  
of this celebrated horse, and a calculation  
of the chances which, in all probability  
would save the banished man's labor, and  
give the Knight of Sheppey a less ignoble  
death, probably induced the Queen to make  
this proposal to the daring freebooter. It  
was instantly accepted.

Armed at all points, the intrepid bandit  
mounted his faithful steed, whose spirits  
he invigorated with a copious draught of  
brandy. Plunging at once into the foam-  
ing tide, the steed and horseman swam  
gallantly round the destined ship; the  
second extraordinary evolution was per-  
formed with equal bravery and resolution;  
but at the third, little more than the head  
of the horse and his rider could be per-  
ceived, buffeting with the waves, which  
seemed at every instant to threaten their  
mutual annihilation. Straining every  
nerve and sinew to the utmost, the gallant  
animal ceased not to struggle until the  
painful pilgrimage was completed, and his  
weary limbs rested on the solid shore. At  
the moment that the exhausted courser  
gained a firm footing, a withered and  
decrepit hag, whose tangled elf-locks and  
tattered weeds streaming in the wind ill  
concealed the hideous deformity of her  
squalid form, started from a recumbent  
attitude, and, raising the shrivelled finger  
with which she had traced unhallowed  
spells upon the sand, shrieked out an ill-  
omened prophecy—"Beware of that horse,"  
cried the beldam, with a triumphant laugh  
of malice! "Although he has now saved  
your life, he shall be the cause of your  
death." "Thou liest, fiend of mischief!"  
cried the Knight of Sheppey; "thou I  
falsely the dark prediction." Actuated by  
superstitious fears, the natural ferocity of  
his temper overcame every sentiment of  
gratitude and affection; hastily dismount-  
ing, he drew his sword and plunged it into  
the heart of the panting animal, who in-  
stantaneously deprived of life fell motion-  
less on the ground.

Restored to the favor of his sovereign,  
and permitted the quiet enjoyment of his  
ill-gotten wealth, the Knight of Sheppey  
lived for several years in uninterrupted  
prosperity. One morning, anxious to  
show a friend the scene of his most won-  
derful adventure, he descended to the beach;  
the skeleton of the slaughtered horse,  
bleached by the storms of successive win-  
ters, still lay extended on the sand. Re-  
peating the prophecy of the witch, he  
spurned the head with his foot, and se-  
vered it from the body by one stroke.

At first he did not perceive that in the act  
a small sharp bone had penetrated his  
buskin; the wound was inconsiderable and  
disregarded, but becoming more serious,  
it ended in a mortification, which speedily  
carried him to his grave.

His remains were deposited in the vault  
of his ancestors, and over them was raised  
a monument, in which the rude sculptor of  
the times attempted to delineate his history.  
It is still to be seen in the church of Min-  
ster; a warrior clad in armor lies extended  
on the tomb, and at his feet is deposited  
the head of a horse; the vane of the  
weather-cock on the church steeple is like-  
wise of a horse's head, which renders it  
probable that the story, though no doubt  
exaggerated into the marvellous, had some  
foundation in fact.

From the Providence Journal.

## RHODE ISLAND BIOGRAPHY.

Caleb Gardner.

Of the merchants who carried on the  
business of Newport during the latter half  
of the eighteenth century, Caleb Gardner  
was one of the most active and enterprising.  
He was born at Newport, January 24, 1739,  
and early showed a talent for business,  
which, coupled with great industry, soon  
gave him a commanding position. He was  
also a skilful navigator, having followed the  
seas in early life.

June 3, 1770, he married  
Sarah Ann, daughter of Dr. James Robin-  
son, by whom he had five children. After  
the death of his first wife, he married  
Sarah, daughter of Samuel Fowler, by  
whom he also had five children; and his  
third wife was Mary, daughter of Gov.  
John Collins, who bore him four children.

When first married he built the west half  
of the double house in Mill street, then  
the property of his father; subsequently  
he resided in the Channing house, on  
Thames street, and at the time of his death  
December 24, 1806, he owned and occu-  
pied the house corner of Spring and John  
streets, now belonging to Dr. Watson.

His place of business was what was long  
after his death known as Gardner's wharf,  
now the site of the Perry Mill. The prop-  
erty was previously owned by Jonathan  
Thurston, Esq., the distiller. The distil-  
lery stood fronting the street and is still  
remembered by many of the present gen-  
eration. After it came into his possession  
Captain Gardner did not carry on the  
business, but confined his attention par-  
ticularly to commerce. In the manufac-  
ture of Spermaceti, however, he had a  
considerable interest.

During the revolutionary struggle Captain  
Gardner enjoyed the confidence of the  
leaders of the American and French forces,  
and for many years after peace was  
declared, he was recognized as the French  
Consul. At his house he entertained Wash-  
ington, Lafayette, and Rochambeau, and  
other American and French officers assem-  
bled at Newport.

The high position which Captain Gar-  
dner held in the estimation of the French  
will be gathered from the following letters,  
still preserved by his descendants. The  
service to which reference is made,  
was the piloting the fleet into the harbor,  
Captain Gardner having boarded the ships  
for that purpose when they first appeared  
in the offing, and for which duty he was  
well fitted, through his knowledge of the  
Bay and his early experience as a naviga-  
tor.

VERMILLES, Nov. 3, 1781.

Sir—M. Le Comte de BARRAS, Comman-  
der of the King's squadron in North  
America, informs me, sir, of the distin-  
guished proofs you have given of your zeal  
and attachment to the common cause, and  
of the service you have rendered as well  
to his squadron as to the army of M. de  
Rochambeau, and formerly to the squadron  
commanded by M. Le Cte. d'Estaing. I  
have given an account of it to the King,  
and His Majesty has ordered his Ambassa-  
dor at the United States to send to you  
with this letter a present from him, as a  
particular testimony of his satisfaction.—  
It is with pleasure that I inform you of it.

I am, sir, wholly yours,  
CASTRIES.

Mr. Caleb Gardner, Captain of Marine,  
Newport.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1854.

Sir—I have the honor to send you a let-  
ter from the Minister of Marine, in which  
he expresses to you the satisfaction that  
His Majesty hath of the service you have  
rendered in different times to his squadron  
and vessels. M. de Castries hath charged  
me also to send you a present as an ac-  
knowledgment for the trouble and care  
that you have taken. If I were near you,  
sir, I should make it a pleasure in consult-  
ing your taste concerning the nature of  
the present, but not expecting to have an  
opportunity soon of travelling eastward, I  
beg you to permit me to send you a Bill  
of Exchange for 3000 livres, with which  
you can purchase what shall be most  
agreeable to you.

Be persuaded, sir, of the pleasure I have  
in transmitting to you this mark of satisfac-  
tion from His Majesty.

I have the honor to be very perfectly,  
sir, your very humble and very obedient  
servant,  
CHEV. DE LA LUZERNE.

Mr. Caleb Gardner.

To the former of these letters Captain  
Gardner thus replied:

His Excellency the Marquis Castries—  
Sir—I have the honor of receiving your  
Excellency's letter, dated November 30,  
1781, in which you are pleased to com-  
municate the King's approbation of my con-  
duct, and services rendered to his squad-  
ron, as well as the army of the Comte de  
Rochambeau; also signifying His Majesty's  
pleasure that I should receive a present,  
through his Ambassador to the United  
States of America.

Impressed with feelings of gratitude, I  
have accepted of three thousand livres, as  
a token of the Royal approbation, though  
I must observe that I neither expected or  
desired any compensation, except the  
pleasing reflection of having aided the  
common cause, by affording some services  
to the fleets and armies of the greatest and  
best of sovereigns.

With thanks to your Excellency, for the  
very obliging manner in which you have  
communicated the King's most gracious  
intentions.

I have the honor to be, sir, your Excel-

lency's most obedient and most humble  
servant,  
CALEB GARDNER.  
Newport, R. Island, 15th March, 1783.

The reply to the letter from the Chev.  
De Luzerne is of similar import and under  
the same date. But the following letter  
will show, perhaps, more than any other,  
the high esteem in which Captain Gardner  
was held by the French officers. It was  
written in English by a Secretary, and  
bears the autograph of Rochambeau:

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 10, 1782.

My son has just now told me, my dear  
Captain, that yesterday there arrived at  
Newport, a vessel from Bermuda, with pris-  
oners to exchange, after a passage of seven  
days, the Captain of which vessel says that  
he has met a part of the garrison of Charle-  
stown, which was a part of a large convoy  
going to St. Augustine and to the West  
Indies. It is very difficult for me to have  
the particulars of that report. I beg of  
you to go aboard, to consult the journal,  
to have the date of that meeting, and to  
endeavor to have a very exact knowledge of  
what composed this convoy, of its destina-  
tion, of the epoch at which it left Charle-  
stown, of the number of troops that were  
still there, and if they were to leave it soon  
and to make a total evacuation. You will  
oblige me, my dear Captain, to take on  
this subject all the information which you  
can, and are very capable of, to send them  
to me, and you will be still more amiable  
if you come soon to see me, and to take a  
dinner with us. You know how glad I'll  
be to see you and to renew to you the as-  
surance of the attachment with which I  
have the honor to be, my dear Captain,  
your most humble and obedient servant,  
LE CTE. DE ROCHAMBEAU.

As an evidence of the esteem in which  
Captain Gardner was held by the Chevalier  
de la Luzerne, we insert a copy of a letter  
of introduction, written by the latter, but  
to whom it was addressed it is now impos-  
sible to say.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, 1783.

Permit me, sir, to recommend to your  
kindness Captain Gardner, who will have  
the honor to deliver you this letter; the  
services that he hath rendered to the French  
fleet and army have given him a well-foun-  
ded title to the protection of government.

I have even been charged by M. de  
Castries to make him a present on the part  
of His Majesty and to make known to him  
how much the court was satisfied with his  
services. A very interesting affair, for his  
fortune leads him to the Island, where you  
command. I dare hope that you will do  
everything in his favor, everything that law  
and justice will permit. I dare assure you  
that he is worthy of it by the sentiments  
that he has professed since the commence-  
ment of the revolution, and still more by  
the real services that he has rendered to  
France. I shall have a particular acknowl-  
edgment of it, and I pray you to be con-  
vinced of it, as well as of the sentiments of  
very sincere and very perfect attachment  
with which I have the honor to be, sir, your  
very humble and very obedient servant.

LE CHEV. DE LA LUZERNE.

At the close of the war, as we have al-  
ready stated, Captain Gardner received the  
appointment of French Consul, and while  
acting in that capacity he superintended,  
in 1785, the erection of the monument in  
Trinity Church-yard to the memory of  
Chevalier de Ternay. The draught of the  
monument, in full and in sections, with  
marginal notes by the designer for the in-  
struction of the workmen in setting it up,  
is in a much better state of preservation  
than the monument itself. The inscription  
on the monument is in Latin, and the  
following is the translation:

In the Name of God  
CHARLES LEWIS D'ARSAE DE TERNAY,  
Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusa-  
lem.

Though the vow of the Order he never  
acknowledged,  
Descended from an ancient and nobil-  
family of Brigue.

One of the Admirals of the King's Fleet,  
A Citizen, a Soldier, a Chief,  
Serviceably faithful to his King and to his  
Country, for 42 years.

Now rests beneath this marble.  
Happily resolved,  
in the year 1769 and 1761, after the Cor-  
sican battle, with painful difficulties,  
amidst the Weapons of Enemies,  
he rescued and brought off  
from dangerous whirl-  
pools, the Royal  
Fleet, dispersed  
near the un-  
navigable  
Eddies of the River of Vicenze, and gave  
the Ships the Stations he wished  
without loss.

In the year 1762, he invaded Newfound-  
land in America.

In 1772, having resigned his command, he  
received the Regency of Bourbon  
and the French Island  
adjacent.

In which office for seven years, he was  
assiduously faithful, to the Enolu-  
ments of France and  
the Happiness of  
the Colonies.

Being ordered by his Most Christian Maj-  
esty, in the year 1780, with assistance,  
to the United States, engaged in  
the Defence of Liberty, he  
arrived in Rhode Island,  
when, while he was  
preparing to  
encounter  
the Dangers of his Command, to the in-  
conceivable grief of his Fellow-Soldiers,  
to the sincere sorrow of the  
United States, He expired  
in this City.

Regretted by all the Good, but particu-  
larly lamented by those to whom he was  
related, December 15th, 1783.

Age 158.  
His Most Christian Majesty, strictly just  
to Merit,  
In order that the Memory of this illustri-  
ous Man might be conferred to posterity,  
Hath ordered this Monument to be erected  
MDCCCLXXXIII.

We have no knowledge of the extent of  
Capt. Gardner's commercial operations,  
but his enterprising spirit could have only  
been at home in large transactions for that  
day. By all he was highly respected, and  
his memory was cherished for his many  
excellent qualities, both in public and private.  
His life was prolonged to near  
seventy years, and at the time of his death  
he was President of the Bank of Rhode  
Island.

Historical.

## MEMOIR OF RHODE ISLAND.

1653.

At this time the towns on the Island  
contained about two-thirds the population  
of the whole Colony; the lands had  
been rapidly settled, trade and naviga-  
tion had made some progress, and the  
bold and chivalric character of the  
people, urged them to embark with the  
mother country in the war against the  
Dutch. This measure gave great offence  
to the towns on the main, and was the  
main obstacle to their reunion. The abun-  
dant population that had heretofore  
come to the island finding themselves  
straitened for room, went in pursuit of  
cheaper lands to the eastern part of Long  
Island, and settled about in the neighbor-  
hood of East Hampton, Oyster Bay, Flush-  
ing, &c. This emigration consisted of the  
friends and relatives of those who staid  
behind; and to assist whom, was probably  
the principle reason that induced Rhode-  
Island to embark in the war; and that too  
at a time when Massachusetts refused to  
do so, even when urged by the other col-  
onies of the confederation, as their only  
means of safety against the Dutch and the  
Indians.

The commissions granted to Underhill,  
Dyer, &c., by the Government of the Is-  
land, to act against the Dutch, was perhaps  
of more importance to the Long Islanders  
than the little aid afforded in men and  
munitions of war, as it enabled them to  
embolden for their defence under authority;  
having their commissions from a power  
recognized by the Dutch as acting by au-  
thority of the Government in England.

We extract the following from Wood's  
History of Long Island, page 74, as the  
best account of the part taken by Rhode-  
Island in defence of their friends and  
countrymen at Long Island.

The war in Europe between the Dutch  
and English, which continued from 1652  
to 1654, had an influence upon their  
respective colonies.

In the spring of 1653, it was believed  
that the Dutch Government contemplated  
the expulsion of the English from the ter-  
ritories which they claimed, extending from  
the Delaware to Connecticut river, includ-  
ing the whole of Long Island.

A Dutch fleet was expected from Eu-  
rope, and the Dutch Governor was sus-  
pected of tampering with the Indians, to  
procure co-operation.

The Indians, in many places, suddenly  
began to manifest a hostile carriage towards  
the English. Several chiefs of Long Is-  
land sent a messenger to Hartford, to in-  
form the English that they had been offered  
guns, swords, ammunition and clothing  
by the Dutch fiscal or treasurer, if they  
would join them to destroy the English.—  
It seems also that great efforts were made,  
and in some cases with success, to induce  
them to renounce their grand sachem the  
Montauk chief, who was the unwavering  
friend of the English.\*

Capt. John Underhill, who had the prin-  
cipal command in the recent war of the  
Dutch with the Indians, and had rendered  
them essential service, had settled at Flush-  
ing, and observed the change in the dispo-  
sition of the Indians. He obtained from  
them the secret of the Dutch machinations  
to enlist the Indians against the English,  
and communicated the facts to the com-  
missioners of the united colonies.

In consequence of the disclosure of the  
intrigues of the Dutch treasurer with the  
Indians, by Captain Underhill, he was  
seized at Flushing by a guard of soldiers,  
and carried to New Amsterdam and con-  
fined until the case was examined, when  
the facts reported by him were proved by  
the testimony of the Indians, to be true.—  
He was then coolly dismissed, and the  
treasurer was suffered to go without re-  
proof or punishment.

The English towns on the island, as well  
as those which had been settled under the  
Dutch as the English, were alarmed for  
their safety.

March 20th, 1653, the town of East  
Hampton resolved that no persons should  
sell any kind of provisions to the Indians,  
during the time of the neighbors' planta-  
tion being in this posture.

April 15th, they ordered that there  
should be a watch and ward, that two men  
should watch every night, and one to ward  
every day.

April 26th, they resolved "that no In-  
dian should come to the town unless on  
special occasion, and that none should  
come armed, because that the Dutch have  
hired Indians against the English, and  
because the Indians have cut off their sac-  
hem."

May 6th, they agreed to send to Connecti-  
cut for a firkin of powder, and shot equiv-  
alent, and ordered "that every man on any  
alarm, should appear forthwith at the meet-  
ing house, and that no man should go from  
the town to work, or stay in another town,  
under the penalty of 40s. for every day's  
absence."

April 14th, the town of South Hampton  
passed a resolution "that every male be-  
tween 16 and 60 should watch and ward  
on occasion is, and that no one should sell  
any corn to the Indians, pending the war  
between the English and Indians."

June 16th, they sent a messenger to  
Captain John Mason, at the mouth of Con-  
necticut river, to procure a stock of am-  
munition.

Captain Underhill,\* early in the spring,  
wrote to the commissioners of the united  
colonies, to apprise them of the designs of  
the Dutch, of their tampering with the In-  
dians, and of the danger to which the En-  
glish on Long-Island were exposed.

April 19th, 1653, the commissioners of  
the united colonies, at a special meeting at  
Boston, took the state of the country into  
their consideration, and six of the eight  
were for embarking in the national quar-  
rel with the Dutch, but were restrained by  
the refusal of Massachusetts, whose re-  
moteness from the scene of danger ren-  
dered her insensible to the condition of  
her countrymen who were more exposed to  
the incursions of the enemy.

The other colonies deemed the refusal  
to be a breach of the articles of their  
union, and the dispute threatened the dis-  
solution of the confederacy. Massachu-  
setts, however, after the danger was passed,  
and she could do it without the risk of ex-  
pense in men or money, relinquished her  
construction of the articles of union, and  
thus appeared her allies, whom she, on  
more than one occasion, treated with the  
like indignity.

Captain Underhill, probably, immedi-  
ately after he found that the commissioners  
were divided in opinion respecting the ex-  
pediency of embarking in the war, wrote to  
the colony of Rhode Island, where it is  
supposed that some, if not most of the origi-  
nal inhabitants of Flushing, and also some  
of the people of Oysterbay, had resided  
some time before their settlement in those

\*Note.—Captain John Underhill came from  
England to Massachusetts soon after the first set-  
tlement of that colony. He had served as an  
officer in the British forces, in the low countries,  
in Ireland, and at Cadix, and had a command in  
the war with the Pequots during the year 1637.  
He had some difficulty with the church at Bos-  
ton, which seems to have been adjusted before  
he left that part of the country.

During the termination of the Pequot war, he  
was sent to the Narragansett settlement,  
where he was a delegate from that town to the general  
court at New Haven, in 1643, and was appointed  
an assistant justice there.

During that year he was sent for by the Dutch  
Governor, to take a command in the war in which  
the Dutch were then engaged, or about to com-  
mence, with the Indians situated north of the  
sound and west of the Connecticut settlement.  
This war lasted till the summer of 1646, and was  
terminated by a great battle at Strickland's Plain,  
in Horse-neck in which the Dutch with difficulty  
obtained the victory.

It is supposed that Captain Underhill had the  
chief command under the Dutch Governor in the  
War, and it is stated by Trumbull, in his history  
of Connecticut, that he destroyed three hundred  
Indians north of the sound, and one hundred and  
twenty on Long Island, who had crossed the  
sound in order to ravage and destroy the Dutch  
plantations there. After the conclusion of the  
war, he settled at Flushing on the island. He  
discovered and disclosed the intrigues of the  
Dutch fiscal with the Indians, in order to detach  
them from the English, and to excite them to  
hostilities against them in 1653.

On the refusal of the commissioners of the  
united colonies to embark in the war then exist-  
ing between England and Holland, he applied  
to Rhode Island, which colony had taken part  
with the mother country, for assistance.

He received a commission from that colony,  
authorizing him to act in defence of the English  
towns against any attack of the Dutch or Indians,  
and with regard to further hostilities, to act in  
conformity with such orders as the colony should  
prescribe.



SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1855.

The matter of high prices in all that is necessary to sustain life, has passed beyond a point where it may be looked upon as only a momentary evil; its aspect now is a very serious one, and many already express great alarm at the prospects before us. Speculators have no doubt done much to keep prices up to a mark far beyond a true valuation; but we have now a real scarcity to dread and corresponding rates to contend with. The stock in the country, the markets cannot be supplied, and we have still to wait until another harvest is gathered in before we may expect the slightest relief. And that harvest, to cover all deficiencies, and meet the foreign demand, must be an extraordinary one, if not without a precedent in the history of the country. We are now draining every source, and are content to take up with an inferior article, rather than be wholly cut off from a supply. Wheat is selling readily at almost fabulous prices; flour commands the market at rates only to be looked for in a time of siege; vegetables almost pass current as readily as specie, (carrots are selling in New York at a cent apiece) butchers' meat has steadily increased in value, until it has reached a point that puts it wholly beyond the means of many who can with difficulty work without it, and butter is selling at the reasonable rate of forty cents a pound—at least that is the price asked for it.

The great cause of this fluctuation in the price of produce of all kinds is, the still unsettled state of this country. Notwithstanding the scores of years that have passed since the Union was formed, we have not yet got to a systematic arrangement of the parts and a more just division of labor, as recognized and uniformly adopted in the old world. We still lack experience in such matters, and are continually making the blunders long since corrected by our neighbors, who are sure to purchase a surplus of quantity of one article and send themselves in ordering another. Time alone rectifies these mistakes; experience teaches when and how to prepare for the wants of the household, and when to prepare for the wants of the market. When a system is adopted, there is always kept on hand enough, and no more. As a people, we are in the first stages. We plant and reap without consideration, and when there is a great surplus one year, we may feel quite sure there will be a short crop the next. There is no order, no arrangement or calculation, and no regular division, but every one works upon his own hook, and it very often proves to be the case that a majority have turned their attention to one branch, while another, and no less important, is greatly neglected. The next year things take another turn—and so we are kept swinging between the extremes of plenty and scarcity, fattening when enjoying the one, complaining bitterly when reduced to the other.

There is a call now for grain that will drain every source long before the next harvest is wholly gathered in, and even then, so uniform will be the demand for the cereals, prices will remain high until the markets are overstocked—an event not to be looked for so long as the war continues in the East. Let our farmers, then, give more than their usual attention to their crops this spring. They have a vague notion that it will not pay to raise corn on this island; and they are certainly right when prices are low and little is expended upon manures. But they need not hesitate now. Everything that can raise this year will pay; but the quantity and quality of their crops will depend in a great measure upon the amount expended in enriching their fields. Everywhere else it has been found profitable to lay out considerable sums annually in the purchase of guano—also what becomes of the immense quantities brought into the country—and if anything will bring up our worn-out lands it is this. Let us have more of it, and let it be said this year that Rhode Island is doing her best to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. We are just entering the planting season, and every yard of ground that can be made available should be broken up, if not absolutely required for grazing. Such a course will pay if the outlay is liberal at the beginning; but to expect our old and worn-out lands to yield a crop large enough to cover expenses, even at the present price of flour, is very unreasonable, to say the least of it.

In a short time our summer visitors will flock in upon us, by hundreds daily. They expect to be fed as well as lodged; heretofore the supply in great part has come from New York and Boston; but instead of sending away from this island can and should furnish nearly everything required; and, this year, the rates paid will make the successful cultivator rich. Not a dollar would ever be sent off if marketing could be obtained as readily and as cheaply at home; let us have it then, of our own raising, and the thousands annually expended elsewhere will be retained at home, much to our credit and profit.

With the whole world for a market one would suppose that in a moderate capacity Connecticut would be long filled that every family was supplied with one of its celebrated wooden clocks. The business of clock-making in that State (which has long been noted for its wooden wares, particularly artificial nutmegs and pumpkin seeds) now amounts to a million of dollars a year, and the number of clocks annually turned out by one company at New Haven, is two hundred thousand, or eight hundred a day, embracing fifty distinct varieties, which are sold at prices varying from one hundred dollars to ten per cent. The consumption of raw material is set down by the New Haven Palladium:

Pine Lumber.....	2,500,000 feet.
Mahogany and Rosewood.....	1,000,000
Looking Glass Plates.....	50,000
Box of Glass.....	4,000
Clock Nails.....	1,400
Iron.....	600 tons.
Glue.....	500 bbls.
Boiled and cast Brass.....	150 tons.
Varnish.....	100 bbls.
Zinc.....	35 tons.

In enforcing the Maine Law in Indiana five hundred dollars worth of liquor was destroyed at Noblesville, contained in seventy barrels and kegs. It was all set on fire, but the Dayton Advertiser says an extinguisher, and the Patriot of that place thus denounces its effects on the quadrupeds of that section:

"The next morning droves of hogs licked the foam of beer, drank the half foam spirit, and soon Mr. Porter began to hang his head and lop his ears, swinging low towards tail and tail towards head, showing the whites of his eyes, and opening his mouth as if he didn't feel right in his internal arrangements. They soon took a line for the river, occupying all sides of the street—in imitation of their more noble companion, the bison. Didn't catch them at a second time. They were seen many days after standing sullenly and sagaciously beside a fence, looking as if the Maine Law was in operation."

The N. Y. Commercial, in an article on the oyster trade of that city, called out by the efforts to render an ordinance restricting the sale of oysters to the colder months of the year, says that the oyster trade, growing with the natural and unforced demand, has become of such magnitude as to employ vessels, men and capital to an extent that does not justify the imposing of legal obstructions or interruptions that are not absolutely necessary for the public health and safety. The sale of oysters in New York, in one market alone, amounts to nearly one million of dollars annually. There are nearly eight hundred importers of oysters in that city, employing full two hundred vessels; and it is estimated that in Virginia ten thousand men are kept constantly employed in supplying New York alone.

We are indebted to Prof. A. D. BACON, for a copy of the "Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for 1853," which gives the operations of the coast survey for the above year, and is of great value to the navigation interests of the country.

In the language of the Menominee Indians, *Chicagoo* means "the place of the loons," great quantities of which, known as "wild ducks," are still to be found in that neighborhood.

The Municipal election took place in this city on Wednesday last. As at the State Election, the American ticket was successful, having elected WILLIAM J. SWINBURNE, for Mayor, by 202 majority over WILLIAM C. COZZENS, the present incumbent and Citizens' nominee. The Aldermen and Common Council are the American nominees.

The following is the result as declared by the Board of Aldermen:

For Mayor.	1st Ward.	2d Ward.	3d Ward.	4th Ward.	5th Ward.	Total.
Wm. J. Swinburne,	133	127	78	86	105	529
Wm. C. Cozzens,	15	46	81	88	95	325
Scattering,	1	1	1	2	3	7
Total	148	174	160	176	203	659

First Ward—Aldermen—John C. Brame, 134; Henry Bull, 37—scattering 2.

Councilmen—Pardon W. Stevens, 141; James M. K. Southwick, 141; William Gray, 7; Ernest Goffe, 8.

Second Ward—Aldermen—Philip Stevens, 134; Henry Bull, 37—scattering 2.

Councilmen—B. H. Stevens, 135; Thomas Coggeshall, 150; John T. Bush, 39; David J. Gould—scattering 3.

Third Ward—Aldermen—John C. Alden, 108; Duncan C. Fell, 44—scattering 1.

Councilmen—Robert J. Taylor, 112; Ira French, 103; Samuel T. Hopkins, 45; Henry B. Hazard, 44—scattering 2.

Fourth Ward—Aldermen—Thomas Spooner, 143—scattering 8.

Councilmen—Joseph B. Weaver, 145; Robinson F. Gardner, 147—scattering 11.

Fifth Ward—Aldermen—James W. Curtis, 168; John G. Weaver, 92—scattering 7.

Councilmen—John A. Hazard, 97; T. G. 113; Wm. J. Holt, 68; William S. Cranston, 88; Stephen S. Albro, 89.

Our wool-growers who have fine flocks, will have an opportunity, if so disposed, of exhibiting their sheep and specimens of wool at a National Sheep Show, to be held at Bath, Western New York on the three last days of this month. The exhibition will be conducted by the Wool-growers Association of Western New York, and it is hinted that an unusually fine show may be expected. It is open to all wool-growers, and any person may become a member of the Association by the payment of one dollar. The premiums run from ten up to seventy dollars, and all the awards will be made by a committee of sheep on the last day of the show.

If our wool-growers are not disposed to compete in a field so distant, they will certainly not be the losers by being present during the exhibition, or so long as it will afford them an opportunity of inspecting the sheep brought together from various parts of the country. Our flocks have sensibly improved within a few years, and it behooves all who are interested to do their best to keep on the top of the heap.

It is well known that from time to time antiquities have been discovered in and around the copper mines of Lake Superior, showing conclusively that at some former period in the world's history they were extensively worked; but when and by whom still remains a mystery. Recently a number of these relics have been brought to light. They consist of a spear, about fourteen inches in length, with a groove at its base, in which to insert a wooden handle, and two similar spears about twelve inches in length. Also two pieces of forged copper, probably used as cutting tools, weighing about three pounds each, which are specimens of good workmanship. The Indians who once inhabited that portion of the country could never have forged the instruments occasionally brought to light, and the question naturally arises, and it is quite as difficult to answer, by whom were they made—and when?

In some districts it may be best economy to sell off the calves when a week or ten days old, or even to cut their throats as soon as they are born—the milk proving more valuable to convert into cheese and butter, than into veal. Such, however, is not the case when good veal sells, as it does here, at from six to ten cents per pound, unless the butter should command an unusually high and exorbitant price.

It is advice like this, from the *Rural New Yorker*, that is doing so much injury, for the slaying of calves is one of the direct causes of the high price of beef.

The following gentlemen were elected on Wednesday last, as Wardens and Clerks for the year ensuing:

1st Ward—Pardon W. Stevens, Warden; Francis Stanhope, Clerk.  
2d Ward—Elias D. Doole, Warden; Henry S. Peckham, Clerk.  
3d Ward—William H. Warden; Benjamin Marsh, 2d; Robinson P. Gardner, Warden; Geo. C. Smith, Clerk.  
4th Ward—James W. Lyon, Warden; Seth Swinburne, Clerk.

A TRANSIT OF VENUS REMINDS THE MOON.—On the evening of the 18th of April, at precisely 10 minutes before nine o'clock, the transit of Venus commenced, and ended at precisely 18 minutes before 10 o'clock. This is an important transit to astronomers, inasmuch as there is no record of it, and no one on earth among the Copernicans who can predict its future repetitions. This is a fine opportunity for the Copernicans to show their hand at art and imperial figuring. Who among them will try it and publish the result of their calculations.

A COCK, MOOSE, STAG, HATMAN & CO. CARRIAGES, have had at their market some of the finest mutton we have ever seen—certainly nothing of the kind has been for sale here for many a day. One sheep that we saw there on Tuesday weighed one hundred and thirty pounds, and others they have had that were of the same lot. These fine animals were raised by Mr. ARNOLD ALDEN, who has taken great pains to bring them to perfection.

The United States Supreme Court has done much for Art in deciding that the Dusseldorf gallery of paintings should have been admitted free of duty, and the three thousand dollars paid by the importers will be refunded. This gallery is one of the attractions of New York, and no one professing to have the slightest taste for Art should quit the city without passing an hour there.

Some one makes the following just remark:—  
"If you wish to keep your town from thriving, turn the cod's shoulder to every young mechanic or beginner in business, and look upon every new comer with a jealous scowl. Discourage all who can; if that won't do, deery his work and rather go abroad for wages of his kind than give him money."

The attention of our merchants and others is called to the second list of "Boston Cards," which we publish to-day. We hope our merchants will find it to their interest to trade with our Boston friends, who will, undoubtedly, prove worthy of their patronage.

The following is from one of the New Jersey churchyards:—  
"Weep at the anger, for a father spilled  
From a stage coach, and thereby killed.  
His name was John Sykes, a maker of passengers,  
I sail with three other outside passengers."

At the residence of Mr. Phillips, of the library of the late Mr. LEBLANC, comprising six thousand volumes, together with autographs, portraits, &c., a copy of Poor Richard's Almanac, printed by Ben. Franklin, sold for fifty two dollars.

Mr. HENRY TADDALE has on hand a choice collection of Fancy Articles of the newest and most beautiful designs; also a variety of excellent engravings that he is prepared to show and sell.

WOODBOCK PATRIOT.—This excellent paper announces a semi-weekly edition. We hope it will receive a liberal support in the industrial and thriving region in which it is published.

The first party, consisting of three persons, intended to settle in Japan, sailed from Honolulu prior to February 24th.

The annual meeting of the Corporation of Zion Church, was held by adjournment at the chapel on Monday evening, April 16th, when the following officers were unanimously elected for the year ensuing, viz:—

William C. Cozzens, Senior Warden;  
Charles H. Mumford, Junior Warden;  
Augustus Bush, Assist. Jun. Warden;  
Charles Devis, Treasurer;  
James Atkinson, Sec'y & Vestry Clerk.

VERISTERS:  
Nish W. S. Sencer, (vice J. D. Nordman, resigned), Henry V. Cranston, Samuel B. Ve non, Alfred Baker, William N. Lindfield, George Cozzens, George A. Richmond, James Birchhead, William Cornell.

After the election of officers, the resignation of the Rev. Mr. WATSON, as Rector of the Parish was read to the members of the Corporation, who received it with profound regret. As if with one mind, several acts of appropriate and warm-hearted resolutions were simultaneously presented to the chair and read, expressive of the deep feeling entertained by his parishioners on the account of the change he had thought proper to make, which having been referred to a committee, the following were reported and adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, unanimously, That we most deeply regret that the time has arrived, when our untimely beloved and dearly loved pastor, the Rev. BENJAMIN WATSON, has felt it to be his duty to sever his ministerial connection with this parish, a connection, which, during three successive years, marked by so many sincere and endearing remembrances, has been eminently beneficial and acceptable both to the Church and to the Society.

Resolved, That the able and earnest manner in which he has for so long a period labored to us, with unswerving fidelity, the gent and important truths of the Gospel, and the heretofore so arduous he has ever evinced for our spiritual and temporal welfare, call for our lasting gratitude and affection.

Resolved, That the influence of Mr. Watson's high and exemplary character, as a man and a Christian, as well in our community as in this Parish has been widely felt and appreciated, and will not be forgotten, especially by those who have intercourse with him as a friend of that social instructive and agreeable nature, which has distinguished in an uncommon degree, the entire period of his ministry in our Church.

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HORSE-FLESH AS FOOD.—M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Professor at the Museum of Natural History, has just delivered two lectures on the advantages of bringing horse-flesh into use as food. There is no reason, he declares, why horse-flesh should not be eaten like the ox and the sheep; the horse is herbivorous, and no deleterious element enters into his food or structure.—Its flesh, besides, is full of azote. The ancient Germans and Scandinavians had a marked liking for horse-flesh. They preserved a certain race of white horses to be sacrificed to Odin, and after the sacrifice they boiled the flesh and feasted on it. The introduction of Christianity put an end to this custom, and probably led to the aversion to horse-flesh which is now generally manifested in Europe. The nomadic tribes of Northern Asia make horse-flesh their favorite food, though they have numerous flocks of oxen and sheep. In spite of the dislike of horse-flesh in modern Europe, the Danes have recommenced the use of it. During the siege of Copenhagen, in 1807, the Government formally authorized the sale of it in butchers' shops, and since then it has been constantly sold; there is, even in that city, a privileged slaughter house for horses placed under the surveillance of the Veterinary School—and horse-flesh is sold in it at the average price of 12c. per lb. Parent Duchatel, an esteemed writer asserts that large quantities of horse-flesh were formerly introduced into Paris on different pretexts. Hazard, an eminent veterinary surgeon, states that in the severity which followed the Revolution of 1789, the greater part of the meat consumed at Paris for six months was horse-flesh, and that it caused no ill effect on the public health. The distinguished army surgeon, Baron Larrey, made his wounded patients eat horse-flesh in the campaigns of the Rhine, of Catalonia, and of the Maritime Alps, and he ascribes to it the cure of a great number of his sick in Egypt. From all these facts, and numerous others, M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire insisted that the horse, in addition to the services which it already renders to man, can be made to supply cheap and nutritious food.

OF LIEUT. MAURY'S laudable efforts in behalf of the shipping interests, the London Athenaeum says:—"In that spirit of liberality which the United States Government evince with respect to the promotion of science, captains of ships, disposed to make deep sea soundings, will be supplied, on application, with the above sounding twine; and thus this great problem in physical geography will, we trust, ere long, be a great matter solved, at least so far as to enable us to have a tolerable correct idea as to the general form of the great ocean barriers, and the troughs which, like spurs from mountain ranges, start out from the depressions, in the solid crust below its waters, into bays, gulfs, and arms of the sea."

"It is impossible to read Lieut. Maury's admirable exposition of his views, without arriving at the conclusion, that no more important service can be rendered to navigation and commerce, than by zealously co-operating in the proposed scheme by systematic meteorological observations.—And we would suggest as a means of more speedily enlisting the services of sea Captains, that Lieut. Maury would condense the practical portion of the present large quarto volume into a marine meteorological hand book, which should be placed within the reach of all who have it within their power to assist in the great work of meteorological research."

SEEING THE ELEPHANT.—Passengers who travel by the New York and New Haven cars have a grand chance of "seeing the elephant." Going from New York, the cars pass the farm of P. T. Barnum a mile or so before reaching Bridgeport, Ct. On that farm, and in plain view from the railroad, an elephant may be seen every pleasant day, attached to a large plough, and doing up the "sub-soiling" in first-rate style at the rate of about three distinct double horse teams. The animal is perfectly tractable. His attendant rides him, while a colored man guides the plough. The elephant is also used for carting large loads of gravel in a cart arranged purposely for him, and in drawing stone on a stone boat or drag, in piling up wood, timber, &c., and in making him useful generally.

N. Y. Tribune.

At a public sale at Lyons, France, two weeks since, an old picture, in a most filthy state, representing a "Venus Bathing," was knocked over to a shoemaker for \$50. The man, thinking that he saw some merit in it, gave it to a painter of his acquaintance to be cleaned. The painter offered him a day or two afterwards \$1500, for it, but the shoemaker, thinking from the offer that the picture must be something superior, refused to part with it. He afterwards took it to a connoisseur, who declared it to be a Nicholas Poussin. The shoemaker has since refused \$3000, for it.

THE SLAVE GIRL.—The slave girl who escaped from Richmond on the steamer Jamestown, and came to this city, was not recovered by the Captain, and he had to go back without her. The penalties for carrying off a slave from Virginia are very severe—a fine of two thousand dollars and imprisonment for five years. When he arrived in Richmond he found that the girl's owner had not yet become aware of her escape. The captain related all the facts to the owner, and she let him off on paying \$1250.—N. Y. Evening Post.

The number of religious sects in the United States is twenty, without counting the Chinese Buddhists in California, or sundry minor Christian denominations. The whole number of edifices of worship is about 36,000, capable of accommodating near fourteen millions of people. The total value of the church property held by these twenty denominations, is nearly ninety millions of dollars, and the average value of each church and its appurtenances is \$2400.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—A young wife took arsenic and died at Poughkeepsie, New York, last week. She lived in the house with her husband's parents, both of whom were abusive towards her, and he was not man enough to defend her. She wrote a letter full of love to her husband, in which she said she "could stand it no longer." The affair caused much excitement.

The celebrated author of *Lacon* tells the following:—"I once heard a gentleman make a very witty reply to one that asserted that he did not believe there was a truly honest man in the world. 'Sir,' said he, 'it is quite impossible that any one man should know all the world; but it is very possible that some one man may know himself.'"

STARVATION AT ZANTE.—The reports from the Island of Zante, from whence the world has heretofore received its supply of dried currants, are like those which we have had heretofore. The inhabitants are said to be dying of poverty and starvation, for the repeated loss of their crop has left them nothing wherewith to sustain themselves.

WHY DID JACOB CRY?—"Jacob kissed Rachel, and lifted up his voice and wept." Scripture.

"If Rachel was a pretty girl and kept her face clean, we can't see that Jacob had much to cry about."—N. Y. Globe.

"Why, he wept tears of joy, Mr. Globe. You never kissed a pretty girl, or you wouldn't wonder at it. We've been in the same boat with Jacob before now, and we blubbered right out."—Lynn News.

"How do you know that she slapped his face for him?"—N. O. Delta.

"Gentlemen, the cause of Jacob's weeping was the refusal of Rachel to allow him to kiss her before."—Flag.

"In our opinion Jacob wept because he hadn't kissed Rachel before, and regretted the time he had lost."—Age.

"Green—all of you. The fellow boohooed because she did not kiss him."—Manchester Advocate.

"No gentlemen. The reason Jacob wept was, he feared Rachel would tell his mamma."—Jersey Telegraph.



S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.'S  
BOSTON DIRECTORY.

**WILLIAM BOGLE,**

**WIG MAKER,**  
 draws attention to a new style of Wigs, of the Unshrinking Gossamer Wig, which for lightness, elegance, and durability, has never equalled. Also, the Ladies' Self-Adjusting Wig adapts itself on the instant to the head and is so natural as to defy detection, even members of the same family. A large assortment always on hand.  
 Depot for Bogie's Hypertion Fluid, for Hair—Bogie's Amole, Shaving Cream, &c.,  
 277 Washington Street, Boston.

**Corbett's Shaker**  
**STEEP OF SARSAPILLA,**  
**AND BROWN'S SHAKER FLUID**  
**EXTRACT OF VALERIAN**  
 Dr. Maynard's Colicidin and Deat's Rheu  
 Pills, for sale by  
**Magnard & Noyes,**  
 115 MERCHANTS' ROW.....BOSTON  
 Sole Agents for the United States and Cana  
 Also, by all the principal Wholesale Dr  
 gists in the city.

**GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO FORT**  
 Org. Pianos from \$50 to \$125. **ALSO**  
**OLIVER DITSON**  
 115 Washington Street,  
**ALSO, PIANOS AND VELOCEPEDS TO LE**  
 \$17. From \$4 to \$10 per month. **TER**

**Buy Me and I'll do You Good**  
 Only 25 cents for a pint, and 37½ for a quart.  
 Dr. Langley's Root and Eery Bitters,  
 The Great Spring and Summer Medicine  
 Compound of  
 Buck-root Buck-root Buck-root

[illegible]

**Fresh Teas**  
**AT WHOLESALE!**  
Tea in Chests, half Chests, and Catty selected with great care from the New Auction Sales, expressly  
**FOR FAMILY USE.**  
The attention of *dealers and families* is directed to these Teas, which are of the importation, of rare quality, and complete assortment.  
Also, a large supply of pure ground Coffee, fresh from our mills daily.

**E. E. DYER & CO.,**  
141 WASHINGTON STREET,  
Sign of the Chinaman grinding coffee,  
**To Printers.**  
S. M. Pettengill & Co., have on hand and at the lowest prices, every quality of New and Card Stock, colored, also Vellum and Bronze. Orders respectfully solicited.

**S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.**  
No. 10 STATE STREET.....

**GOOD-PEID & WYLL**

WINDENHAM, MASS.,  
Manufacture to order  
**TUB and PAUL MACHINERY**  
Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine  
Lathes, for turning all kinds of chair staves,  
Box and Clothes Poles, etc. Stave Saw  
Mills. Also, Self Feeding Stair Machine.  
**NEW STYLE STENCIL PLATE**  
With manuscript in  
**Writing Letters,**  
For marking clothing with *Indelible Ink*,  
Ink, Brushes, Frames, Alphabets, Figures,  
etc., wholesale and retail. Agents at  
Address **S. J. MITCHELL,**  
164 Salem Street.

recommend it as efficient and comfortable patient. Henry J. Bigelow, M.D., of the University of Pennsylvania writes: "I am, U. Winslow Lewis, M.D., of W. C. Warren, Mayor of Boston; John D. Jarvis, M.D., of Clark, M.D., City Physician."—Boston.

**Triumph Over All Com-**

MESSRS. S. D. & H. W. SMITH

**Medicine**

Have recently received the

FIRST PRIZE,

At the Metropolitan Mechanic's Fair, Washington, D. C. It will be recalled that they had the same distinction at the Chicago Exposition also, and that the sweetness of tone, richness of tune and firmness of touch they stand unrivalled.—sent to any part of the world. Prices \$4900. Manufactured by

417 Washington Street,.....  
S. D. & H. W.

**MRS. W. GIFFORD**

Manufacturer and Dealer in  
**SILK, SATIN AND LAWN B.**  
Ladies Trains Coats, Head Dresses.

Tab. &c. in every variety  
38 MILK SHEET,  
Corner of Devonshire St., Up Stairs.

**Carpenter & Plumber**  
**STRAW BONNETS, HATS, R.**  
Flowers and Straw Trimmings  
48 Milk Street.....Up Stairs.....

**DR. J. W. PHELPS**  
Has a large and extensive assortment of  
TRAUSSES, SUPPORTERS and  
Importers of French, English and Ger-  
mans. Also, Apparatus and appliances  
correction and cure of all kinds of  
**Deformities.**  
Sign of the Golden Eagle, 63 Tremont

**Levi Abbott & Co.**  
Manufacturers of the Improved C-  
Sloated Argand

**GAS BURNING**  
Also the BAT-WING and FL-  
Water Street.....

**HONEY & CO.**

7 MERCHANTS' ROW.....  
—DEALER IN—  
Herdie Grass, Clover, Red Top, etc., etc.  
den and Flower Seeds, Fruit and  
ed Trees, Shrubs, etc. Fertilizers  
Mexican Guano, Phosphate of L.

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**Phillips & Mose**  
Importers and Dealers in—  
Bar Iron, Steel, Hoops,  
SHAPES, AXILITES and more  
233 and 237 Broad Street, B.

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**F. A. BRADFORD**  
**WOOD & IVORY TURNERS**  
TEN PINS and BILLIARD  
— constantly on hand.  
**DEALER IN FANCY WOOD**  
17 Harvard Place, Boston.  
THE EASTON.



Boston Advertisements.

CARPETINGS!

KIMBALL, FELT & WENTWORTH,  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS,  
Marble Block, 322 and 324 Washington Street,  
BOSTON.

MARCH 18, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have now in Stock a

complete assortment of both Foreign and Domestic

CARPETINGS

Received direct from Manufacturers and large

Auction Sales, and therefore enabled, with a Fresh

Stock purchased at the reduced rates, to sell new

and choice fabrics and styles at the

LOWEST PRICES.

Our variety embraces

Best French and English WILTONS MOSAICS,

VELVETS, TAPESTRIES, and BRUSSELS.

English and Lower priced PLYS-SUPER

INGRAMS-STAIR CARPETINGS of every

grade-Berlin and Dutch dits, all widths-

Low priced Ingrains-Canton and Cocoa MAT-

TINGS-with a full assortment of English and

American

OIL CLOTTIS,

DRUGGETS, FELTING, RUGS, etc., etc., to

which the attention of purchasers is invited.

March 3-3m.

NUMBER ALTERED.

New England Truss Manufacturing.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

MANUFACTURER OF

Ratchet and Spiral Trusses.

633 (Opposite 616) Washington Street, 633.

BOSTON, MASS.

ALL the various approved TRUSSES constantly

on hand.

Ladies waited on by Mrs. CAROLINE D.

FOSTER, who has had twenty years' experience in

the business.

He will keep a full supply of ready-made

Trusses for Gentlemen and Ladies, Youths and

Infants. Anatomical Supporters, of five or six

different kinds, such as Hilly's, Chapin's, Spiral,

Cutter's, Pelt's, Ingle's, &c., &c.

TESTIMONIALS.

The undersigned take great pleasure in recom-

mending to the favorable consideration of those

who are unacquainted with Hilly's, Mr. James

Foster, as a skillful and competent

person in the manufacture and fitting of

Trusses. We have employed him (some of us

over twenty years) and therefore speak from

personal knowledge of his abilities. His early

advantages, his long experience in the man-

ufacture and the large number of individuals who

have been relieved in a variety of cases, render him, in our

opinion, equal, if not superior, to any manufac-

turer of the article. His father, Dr. Gideon

Foster, of Charleston, was master of the poor

houses in that town for upwards of twenty-four

years, during which period Mr. Foster acquired

all the opportunities, and made application

of Trusses to a great variety of cases, with great

success, some of which were of a very complicated

and distressing character.

It is well known to all who have occasion to

wear a Truss, that its great excellence consists in

its adaptation to the body, at the same time relieving

the patient. Any ordinary mechanic may

make a Truss, but none but a skillful practitioner

can apply it in such a manner as effectually, and

often times radically cure the complaint.

Our experience has convinced us that Mr.

Foster has thoroughly attained this knowledge.

The certificates of Dr. J. C. Warren, and other emi-

nent physicians, which he has shown to us, fully

confirm the opinion we here express.

David Dodge, aged 72 | Sam'l Eldridge, aged 53

David Martin, " 78 | Amos Southwick, " 48

John R. Turner, " 40 | Jonathan Locke, " 66

Sam'l Payson, " 22 | Ulich Tuffs, " 27

Charlestown, March 1, 1847.

The subscriber has a list of 9000 names that

have bought Trusses of him within the last thirty

years, living in all parts of the United States.

Persons ordering these Trusses by mail,

and giving dimensions, and say right or left, can

have them sent to any part of the country, by

express, and at just the price they are willing to

pay: \$2 to \$15 Single, and \$3 to \$20 Double.

F. FREDERICK FOSTER.

The above Trusses are for sale in Newbury at

HAZARD & CASWELL, July 15, 1854-1y

FAIRBANKS' PATENT

SCALES

WAREHOUSE,

34 Kilby Street, - Boston.

Railroad, Hay, Coal and Farmers' SCALES

set in any part of the country, at short notice and

by experienced workmen.

Clothing.

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment

NO. 168 THAMES STREET.

The subscriber, would respectfully invite the at-

tention of the public, to his fashionable

assortment of new Winter Goods con-

sisting in part,

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

which will be sold at moderate prices, or made

into garments of the latest style, in the most

thorough manner.

WILLIAM B. SWAN.

New Fall and Winter Goods,

JUST ARRIVED

CONSISTING OF Beaver and Pilot Cloths

Devonshire, Kerseys, Peterboroughs and

other Over Coats.

Broadcloths, all Colors, Dressings, Cassi-

mers, Vesting, Vermont Cloths and Settlements.

A large assortment of Trimmings of all kind

Furnishing Goods of all descriptions to be

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

JOSEPH M. HAMMETT.

Oct. 23. Tailor & Draper

No. 28. Cutting particularly attended to.

STEPHEN HAMMETT'S

Clothing Warehouse

No. 172 THAMES STREET.

THIS establishment is now supplied with a new

and immense stock of

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

Including every description of Over Coats, Dress

and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, &c.,

all made of the best materials.

Attention is also invited to

FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT.

in which I am prepared to exhibit and offer for

sale a great variety of Trunks, Valises, Car-

pet Bags, India Rubber Goods, Oil

Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

NOTICE.

THOS. C. MUMFORD, No. 178 Thames street,

will sell his present stock of Cloths, Clothing

and Furnishing Goods, at Reduced Prices.

Hats! Hats! Hats!!!

I AM HAPPY to announce to the citizens of

Newbury, that I have made arrangements with

the three most celebrated Hatters in New York-

Beebe, Leary and Geunin-to supply me with their

Spring style of Hats, of the same style and qual-

ity that they sell at their counters in Broadway,

and at the same price. Gentlemen, send in your

old hats and exchange them for new ones.

J. H. COZZENS, No. 152 Thames st.

March 3.

Business Cards.

R. F. BERRY,

IDENTIST

-OFFICE-

CORNER OF THAMES AND MARY STREETS.

Newbury, March 20, 1852-1y

WM. DOUGLAS LAKE,

Sheriff of the County of Newbury, and

Notary Public.

Office in the State House, Residence No. 90

Broad street.

May 20-1y

WILLIAM P. SHEPHERD,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office in the Rhode Island Union Bank Building

May 7. THAMES STREET, NEWBURY.

1853.

E. P. REEDE,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

45 THAMES STREET, NEWBURY.

aug 5-14

Plumbing, &c.

JAMES W. LYON,

PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDRY & COPPER SMITH

No. 206, THAMES STREET,

NEWBURY, N. H.

Grateful for past favors, he hopes by strict

attention to his business to merit the approbation

of his customers. All work warranted not

to fail until worn out. April 17, 1854

N. M. Chafee,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

210 THAMES STREET.

two doors north of Customhouse

All orders attended to with neatness and dis-

patch and all work Warranted. Jan. 22.

LOCK-SMITH

BELL HANGER.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having removed from N. M.

Chafee's establishment, to the rear of

No. 3 JOHN STREET, is now prepared to carry

on all the branches of his business as lock-smith

and bell-hanger. He keeps constantly on hand

every variety of bells, locks, and keys of the most

approved patterns, which are furnished at the

lowest rates, and all work warranted.

JOHN GLENN,

Sent. 13-14. No. 210 THAMES STREET.

MILLINERY

MILLINERY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED at No. 96, a new lot of Bon-

net Silks, Satins, and Velvets for Ladies Hats,

and other Millinery Goods.

THE BEST MANAGER BLEACHED & PRESSED

Particular attention paid to the doing up of

Beaver, Plush and Fel Hats.

Aug. 28

AUGUSTUS FRENCH.

MILLINERY

A RICH ASSORTMENT OF

HATS, BOOTS, AND

MILLINERY GOODS.

AT A. SHERMAN'S, 261 THAMES STREET.

Straw Bonnet and Hat Bleachery.

JUST RECEIVED at 86 THAMES STREET, the

latest and the most fashionable styles of

Hats for Pressing Bonnets and Hats.

March 31.

Boots & Shoes.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing

under the firm of Clark Burdick & Co. was

this day dissolved by mutual consent. All per-

sons having unsettled accounts with said firm will

please to present the same to Clark H. Burdick,

who is fully authorized to settle the same.

CLARK BURDICK.

Newbury, Dec. 30, 1854.

The subscriber having purchased the interest

of Clark Burdick in the late firm of Clark Bur-

dick & Co. will continue the business of Boot

& Shoe manufacturing at the old stand, No. 275

Thames street.

C. H. BURDICK.

Boots and Shoes.

THE SUBSCRIBER having replenished

his stock of fashionable Boots and Shoes,

he leaves to call the attention of his

friends and the public to the various articles in

his line adapted to fall and winter wear, consist-

ing of heavy Boots, Gaiters of different kinds

and make, Shoes of all qualities and sizes, and

a general assortment of goods of the most desir-

able styles, all of which are offered at the lowest

market rates.

JOHN N. POTTER.

Providence Advertisements

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Insure, Marine and Fire Risks on the most

favorable terms.

The Capital of said Company is \$150,000, all

paid in and invested in Bank Stock in the

City of Providence.

DIRECTORS.

William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D.

Smith, Resolved Waterman, Samuel Hutchins

Ebenezer Kelly, George S. Bartholomew, Caleb

Leach, T. D. Bay, Allen O. Peck, Samuel

Tobey, James T. Rhodes, Walker Humphrey,

BALLEN O. FROCK, President.

WALTER HUMPHREY, Secretary.

Persons wanting insurance or information con-

cerning the same, will please apply at

OFFICE, WHAT CHEER BUILDING, PROVIDENCE

or GEORGE BOWEN, Esq., Newbury.

Newbury, July 3, 1852.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF SILKS.

IN NEW-ENGLAND.

F. F. MILLER & SON.

No. 49 North Main Street, Arnold Block.

Manufacturers of Fire Proof

Sales, Burglar Proof, Bank

Chests, Bank Vaults, Iron

Doors and Shutters, and other

Iron Work. Also, Dealers in

all the most approved Powder

and Burglar Proof Boxes and Locks.

Particular attention paid to the furnishing and

fitting of Bank Locks, Bolts, Fastenings, &c.

Safes made to order, of any size, and with inside

arrangements to suit. All orders promptly ex-

ecuted.

SPECIAL HAND SAFES-A few of other makers,

taken in exchange for those of our make, for

sale very low.

R. F. MILLER,

F. F. MILLER, Jr.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 2, 1854-1y

Carpentering.

STEVEN MILL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to call the at-